BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 22d st .-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-Over the Falls-

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE CHILD BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ava-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 50th st. Performances every afternoon and evening Thunk BLIND MICE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street .-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- PAUL CLIFFORD; OR MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, THEODORE THOMAS' TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway .-

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, June 22, 1871.

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THE LITTLE SHIP RAGUSA is still above the waves. She was spoken recently by an outward bound Liverpool steamer, in latitude 48, longitude 32, getting along swimmingly.

GENERAL SHERMAN is again in Washington after his long tour through the Indian country. He states, as the result of his inspection, that all apprehensions of a general Indian uprising are unfounded.

GENERAL SCHENCK will make his first bow to Queen Victoria on Friday next. The Amer-Ican Minister, in his regulation swallow-tail, will cut but a sorry figure by the side of ornamented and ornamental flunkydom.

CAMERONISM IN MARYLAND. - A political organization has been formed in Baltimore for the purpose of advocating the renomination of General Grant for President and Simon Cameron for Vice President. "Do as Simon says, not as Simon does."

THE LATEST KEROSENE HORROR.-Mrs. Garigan, of Long Island City, saturated her clothes with kerosene on Monday morning, and then, taking her babe in her arms, set fire to them. Her husband coming in seized and saved the child, but the woman was so badly injured that she died on Tuesday. Insanity is believed to be the cause of this strange and terrible freak.

DIAMOND REEF, between the Battery and Governor's Island, has been completely cleared away, and the reef opposite Coenties slip will probably be removed under the effective "blasts" of General Newton by the 4th of July. Thus the lower East river will be rendered entirely clear of dangerous obstructions, and within a year it is calculated that Hell Gate will be thrown fully open to the great European steamers that are supposed to be longing for that mode of entrance to our harbor. What revolutions this opening may occasion in the status of our metropolis is one of the great all-absorbing questions of the day.

AUSTRIA is on friendly terms with Russia, said Count Beust the day before yesterday in his speech to the Reichsrath. He denied that Russia tried to meddle with the internal affairs of Austria. And if she had-the Austrian Chanceller in diplomatic language goes on to say-she would have been snubbed and told to mind her own business. The oldest empire in Europe to submit to the dictation of the semicivilized Muscovite-never! A very sensible thing of Count Beust to say. "The London Conference." he furthermore declares, "was satisfactory to the Austrian government." That may be. 'An' it were not, it would be all the same-no use crying over spilt milk. But when he says that Austria's "authority has increased because of her non-participation in a war upon the question" be is saying as much as that England's conduct was highly foolish and inconsistent, and that all the English blood and treasure that has been poured out in the Crimean war has been poured out in vain.

Count Beust is afflicted with Communomania, too. The disease seems to be contagious, to judge by the accounts we have from the different countries of Europe. But the sixty thousand more florins which the Count has asked of the Reichsrath for the secret service fund will scarcely be sufficient to oppose its spread.

President Thiers-The Republic, the Bourone and the Bonapartes.

On Tuesday last President Thiers delivered a speech in the Assembly, in which he denounced as absurd the policy of Napoleon, and traced to him and his policy all the disasters which have befallen France. As we have not the speech before us we know not by what arguments the President made out his case. We have no doubt, however, that M. Thiers made a good speech, and made out not a bad case. In the course of his speech, we are told, the President vindicated somewhat the course pursued by Gambetta. His single objection to Gambetta's policy was that he did not make peace with Germany when it became apparent that the Army of the Loire could not possibly succeed. The President is most anxious to have the indemnity paid to Germany as quickly as possible. He is not in favor of an income tax or the re-establishment of any prohibitory measures. A few taxes of a simple character will, he thinks, be sufficient to enable the government to meet all demands. His closing sentence was worthy of the occasion, and it ought to be posted on the headquarters of every department and of every parish throughout the country. "France," he said, "should and will derive many advantages from her misfortunes."

This speech of President Thiers must be regarded as one of the great facts of the hour. Taken in connection with the letter which he has just written to Alexandre Dumas, congratulating him on an article in one of the public journals favoring the continuance of the republic, we must admit that so far as his words reveal his purposes M. Thiers means to give the republic a fair chance. We rejoice in this. We had our misgivings regarding the President. We knew from his past history that although he had given proof of great ability he was one of the most supple of politicians. His affection for the House of Orleans he has never disguised; and the speedy abrogation by the Assembly, under his direction, of the law which kept the princes of that house in exile naturally enough encouraged the thought that the restoration of the heir of the Citizen King was seriously contemplated. The reported fusion of the Bourbons, to many who were not new to the study of French political parties, seemed a step in the same direction. It must be admitted, however, that the President, whatever be his inner thoughts, has not, since his advent to power, uttered one word directly discouraging to the republicans. Nay, he has on more than one occasion pledged himself to support the republican cause. So far honest criticism must confess that M. Thiers has not

openly betrayed the trust reposed in him. No man, however, knows better than the President of the present French republic that the situation is in the last degree critical. The terrific storm has subsided, but the ark has not yet found its Ararat. The supplementary elections now engross the attention of the politicians, and, indeed, of the entire population of France. We know that what remains of the Commune, that the moderate or conservative republicans, that the fused Bourbon or monarchical faction, and that the Bonapartists or Imperialists, are all busy at work, and that each party is determined to express its strength through the supplementary elections. We know that each is nore or less confident of success. We know. also, that, while France awaits the result of the supplementary elections with mingled fear and hope, the conviction is general that the result will be to a large extent decisive. The Orleanists are openly in the field. The adherents of the house of Bonaparte are cunningly pursuing their purposes. With the exception of Prince Napoleon, who offers himself for Corsica, the more prominent men of the empire stand aloof; but it is well known that trusted, though less pronounced, candidates are working in their interest. A report reaches us through the Indépendance Belgegenerally a well-informed paper-that a Bonapartist Congress is to be held on an early day at Brussels. It is almost certain that we shall have, in a day or two at most, a manifesto from Napoleon himself; or from some one known to be in his confidence. On the eve of a testing election a manifesto is necessary, and the undisguised attack made upon the imperial policy by President Thiers renders further silence on the part of the representatives of the defunct empire in the last degree dangerous. That the empire was a failure when called upon to measure its strength with Germany all the world knows; but surely the representatives of the empire have something to say for themselves. If the speech of M. Thiers produces no other fruit, it will at least give keenness to the political canvass now going on, and lend intensity to the feel ings which will find expression at the ballot box on the 2d of

There is no true American who does not wish to see a strong conservative republic established in France. It is the form of government which the French people have been seeking and striving after for the last ninety years. True, they have pursued their purpose foolishly, blindly and sometimes wickedly, but still they have pursued it. The success of the First Napoleon blinded them to their interests, put them off their guard, and led them into depths of misery. The restoration of the monarchy after the fall of Napoleon was at best but an accepted necessity which was laid upon them. The outbreak of 1830, although it failed, revealed the undying spirit. The revolution of 1848 might have been a success but for the glitter of a glorious name. The republican spirit, which has so unmistakably revealed itself since Sedan, was not dead, but only held in check during the second empire. None knows these facts so well as the historian of the revolution, of the consulate and of the empire. If he is wise in the day of his power, if he would write his own name indelibly on the page of history, if he would be remembered as the savior of his country, he will fulfil all his promises, stand by the republic and refuse to let go until France, fairly and fully tested, pronounces against him. We cannot, however, close our eyes to facts. It is notorious that the Versailles Assembly, in its original shape and before the Commune thinned its numbers, was two-thirds monarchical. The members who retired were mainly radical republicans. The Assembly is, therefore, more monarchical to-

day than when it was first constituted.

Is it conceivable that the supplementary elections will so reduce the monarchical majority as to give the republic a chance? Unless in the meantime the monarchists of the Assembly have become converts to the republic we cannot say that the supplementary elections will improve the prospect of the republic. M. Thiers, however, does not need to submit to defeat without dissolving the Assembly and appealing to the whole French people. A general election may vet be found necessary. Most certainly M. Thiers will not have done his duty by the republic if, the supplementary elections proving adverse, he abandons without further effort the cause of the republic. We have no faith in the plébiscite, but a general election might satisfy France.

As we have said already, the presumption is that-France has not seen the end of her troubles. The hated Germans are retiring and most anxious' to get home. The Commune has been suppressed, but France has not yet found a government. Between now and the 2d of July party feeling will run high. Let us hope that the elections of that day will result in a vote of confidence in M. Thiers, and that, M. Thiers proving equal to the occasion, the republic under his auspices will once more have a fair start.

The Last Sensation in Wall Street. If moralizing would cure the speculative fever which so often besets the community a cure would have been effected long ago. But such moralizing seems to have about as much result as does preaching. Speculation and sinning go on all the same. Just as the moral world affords a thousand themes and ten thousand bad examples for the subject and illustration of the preachers' remarks, the financial world now and then gives a striking reason for avoiding the evil of speculation.

Yesterday Wall street was the scene

of one of those periodical panics which

come like a thunder-clap out of a clear sky or like an earthquake in San Francisco. The dwellers in the frail tenements of the latter city are not more subject to having the timbers come tumbling about their ears than are the speculators in Wall street to have the fancy values of stocks engulf them in disaster and ruin. Yet the latest panic, like the latest earthquake, is soon forgotten, and the sufferers are the only ones who hold it is remembrance. The most recent collapse is luckily confined to a single stock of the numerous list at the Stock Exchange-a respectable, dividend-paying railway stock, by the way, which, on the generally accepted theory of Wall street, ought to be "sure thing" and devoid of risk. But a good thing may be overdone. In the present case a large and wealthy pool started a speculation in the shares of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and, acting on the belief that an advance in its value beyond the ordinary average market price would be sure to enlist sufficient speculation for a fall, they boldly bought and put away vast quantities of the stock, hoping to produce what is technically known as a 'corner," the successful issue of which would enable them to dictate the price at which they would sell. But they happened to make the mistake of reckoning without their host. The "bears" were so impressed with the folly of selling for a decline at a period of the year when the ease of the money market is usually inimical to such a speculation that they refused to fall into the trap so ingeniously set for them, and the pool, after buying up everybody's stock and letting in the outsiders for generous profits, found themselves embarrassed for the means to take care of their enormous burden. Nobody wanted the stock orous activity in the stock, created by their own orders to buy and sell, failing still to attract outside orders for its purchase, the seeds of internal treason were sown, and some of the pool shifted their load on the others. The sequel is readily anticipated. The ability to sustain being in inverse order to the imposed weight the load toppled over, and Rock Island tumbled from its dizzy 130% to the more stable level of 110. One feature of the present crash is the limitation of the disaster to the cliques and their tools. The game was all theirs, and so are its losses. Seldom, indeed, have the confiding public been so little involved in a Wall street smash-up. Usually they are the victims-the sheep shorn by the speculators' shears. But the professional thimble-riggers of the stock market have, in this instance, been caught in their own wiles.

A FRENCH PROTECTORATE—RESTORATION IN ROME DEMANDED. - The Archbishop of Cambrai and the Bishop of Arras have addressed a letter to the French National Assembly demanding the re-establishment of the French protection of Rome for the Papacy. Even if France was willing to undertake such a work she is not in the position to do so. A movement of that kind just now would mean war, and in the present state of France she is incapacitated from entering upon a new quarrel. If the Papacy depends on France for help it relies on a broken reed. Austria, Catholic as it is, is not willing to interfere; Spain is out of the question; Germany is friendly toward the Pope and nothing more, and Italy, without foreign interference, will carry out her programme and quietly make Rome the capital of the united nation. All things considered there is no necessity for the resumption of a foreign protectorate of the Holy Father in Rome.

A COOL MURDERER is the man Ware, in New Jersey, who killed his father last August and was sentenced to be hanged. A writ of error was obtained yesterday, and when his respite was presented to the condemned be laughed heartily at the joke on the undertaker, who had prepared a very elaborate funeral for him, and at his "bummer" comrades, who had rigged themselves out in Sunday clothes to attend his obsequies. He is a subject that will do honor to the desperate religious "spurt" that the gallows always calls forth.

IN THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE there are five Catholics, who are ineligible under the constitution on account of their religion. This is a relic of the barbarous blue laws of the old Puritanical days. That the New Hampshire constitution is loaded with it is enough to condemn all boasted freedom in

The Papal Guarantees-The Official of the Italian Purliament.

We submit to our readers this morning the text of the bill known as the Papal Guarantees bill, lately passed by the Italian Parliament and approved and promulgated by the King, touching the prerogatives of the Pontiff and the Holy See and the relations between Church and State in Rome and throughout Italy. It is a very important bill to Church and State in Italy and to the whole Christian world, Catholic and Protestant; and to the general reader, recognizing the wisdom of the American fundamental idea of governmentthe sovereignty of the people, as represented in the State-this bill will, doubtless, appear to be fair and liberal.

It first declares that the person of the

Supreme Pontiff is sacred and inviolable, and

shall be held under the same protection of law

as the King; but "the discussion of religious

matters is entirely free." The bill further

provides that the Italian government shall

render to the Pope the honors due to royal

rank, and that he shall have the liberty to

maintain the ordinary number of guards attached to his person and for the custody of his palaces, subject to the laws of Italy; that he shall have an annual dotation for his support and for the maintenance of his ecclesiastical establishment at Rome, including museums, library, &c., of three millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand livres, equal in round numbers to six hundred and forty-five thousand dollars; that he shall be exempt from taxation; that he shall have the free enjoyment of the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran, their edifices, grounds and gardens, and also the villa of Castel Gandolfo, exempt from tax; that there shall be no interference during a vacancy in the Pontificate with the personal liberty of the cardinals, nor at any time with the assemblies of the Conclave and the Ecumenical Councils, &c., &c. Furthermore, the Supreme Pontiff shall have liberty freely to correspond with the whole Catholic world, and may establish postal and telegraph offices for this purpose, and employ therein agents of his own choosing; and the stamp of the Holy See, telegraphic or postal, shall be exempt from tax or charge throughout Italy, &c. Seminaries, academies, colleges and other institutions for the education of the priesthood in Rome and in the six suburban seats, shall remain under the exclusive con trol of the Holy See. Such are the guarantees of the Italian government provided for the maintenance of the authority, independence and dignity of the Pope as the head of the

Catholic Church. The relations of Church and State, as established in the same bill, embrace some valuable concessions to the Pope and the Church, especially within Rome and its suburban seats, and provision is to be made by a further enactment "for the reorganization. the conservation and the administration of ecclesiastical property throughout the kingdom." No change, meantime, is made "in regard to the enactments of civil laws respecting the creation and modes of existence of ecclesiastical institutions and the alienation of their estates." It all amounts to this: that the Italian government, having appropriated to itself and entered into the occupation of the Pope's temporalities, he ceases to exist as a temporal sovereign, while, as head of the Catholic Church, in the preservation of his dignity and independence, he becomes a dependent upon the government of Italy, and is so treated in this bill. It must be admitted, however, that, compared with the treatment of the Pope by the First Napoleon. Italy provides for him generously, and with much consideration in regard to his spiritual authority. Indeed, considering the radical reand State all over Europe, these "Papal guarantees" of the Italian government are remarkably liberal, and go, doubtless, as far in behalf of the Pope as that government can go without running the risks of a republican revolution.

The Pope, however, protests without reservation or qualification that these so-called guarantees are base pretences; that he will have none of them, and that, in a word, he will consent to nothing short of the restoration of his estate and his authority as a temporal sovereign. On or about the 1st of July, then, when the King of Italy and the Italian government are to be transferred to Rome as the capital of the State, will come the practical decision of the question-will the Pope remain in Rome as a subject of the King of Italy, or will be retreat to Corsica as an exile under the protection of France in the hope of an ultimate restoration to his temporal kingdom? We cannot tell what course he will pursue; but we think, and for his own sake and for the sake of the Church we hope, that he will

remain in Rome. A RECENT PIECE of ill luck for Billy Edwards and Tim Collins, the late contestants for the light-weight championship, was getting fined \$1,000 each and being sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. More ill luck followed them yesterday on their being brought, on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, before the Supreme Court, General Term. The writ of habeas corpus was dismissed, and, as to the latter writ, the Court decided that it could not be regarded through irregularity of service. The result is, that owing to eight days' notice being required before renewal of any proceedings, that nothing can be done in the matter before the next term of the court. which will not be held till next November Meantime the prisoners stand remanded, and there is no alternative for them now except to spend their summer vacation on the island.

THE SHOE MANUFACTURERS' PROTEST .- The New England shoe manufacturers have issued a protest against the internal revenue tax on boots and shoes. They claim that the tax has rendered them unable to compete with Canadian manufacturers in the markets of Mexico, the West Indies and South America, and that the government draws eighteen millions of dollars from the people of this country by this unjust levy. The argument of the protest also leans strongly toward free trade in leather.

A HITCH IN THE NEW DEPARTURE.-We publish elsewhere a list of some fifteen or twenty democratic papers in Ohio which protest against the new departure. The new machine really does not seem to work as smoothly as it might

Oceanic Agencies.

In a very recent editorial the London Times grows very uneasy and fidgety over a certain hypothesis advanced in America regarding the circulation of the Gulf Stream. It seems that in his celebrated address, delivered a year ago in St. Leuis, the eminent American hydrographer, Captain Silas Bent, suggested to his audience the future possibility of the Gulf Stream washing through the Isthmus of Darien and the consequent failure of this mighty current to supply to England that warmth and moisture which, to borrow the words of Professor Tyndall, have "clothed her fields with verdure and mantled the cheeks of her maidens with roses."

The Times enters into a lengthy two column discussion of this interesting problem and considers it mainly in the light of the recent brilliant but incomplete researches of Dr. Carpenter. It says :-

The long accepted belief in the agency of the Guif Stream as a potent carrier of heat from tropical regions to the northwesters abores of Europe and to those of the United Kingdom has been rudely shaken those of the United Kingdom has been rudely shaken by the results of the deep sea explorations conducted during the last three years by Dr. Carpenter, F. R. S. The hypothesis in question has always presented to the public a certain character of inadequacy, and has recently been rendered almost ludicrous by the American oroposal to divert equatorial water into the Pacific through a Panama canal, and thus to leave Europe generally, and England more particularly, "out in the cold" in a very literal and unpleasant sense.

The hypothesis which so much excites the London editor is, however, not of American origin. It emanated first from the fertile brain of Sir John Herschel, one of the most sagacious of English savans, and is reiterated in his published works. Herschel was the first English philosopher to demonstrate the propulsive agency of the trade winds, in giving motion to the vast masses of equatorial surface water. He clearly pointed out that the northeast trade winds (blowing from the Tropic of Cancer toward the Equator), and the southeast trades (blowing from the Tropic of Capricorn toward the Equator), incessantly at play, conspire to roll forward before them to the west the particles of water in the tropical seas just as the ball of the billiard player is rolled before the point of his baton. Thus he explained the formation of the great equatorial current, which, by unanimous consent of geographers, ever rolls its billows toward the west, and out of whose flowing abundance the fountains of the Gulf Stream are fed. The English savant goes further in his hypothesis than did the American; for Herschel asserts that the Gulf Stream, by continually impinging on the eastern coasts of Mexico and Central America, has excavated the basin of the Gulf, and that, in the lapse of ages, it must scoop out the isthmian barriers and burst over them into the Pacific.

We have no desire to alarm or frighten our ransatlantic brethren, nor to make them feel that they are entirely dependent upon the forbearance of American engineers and capitalists for their temperate seasons and their bounteous harvests.

But, as the Times admits, "the data which Dr. Carpenter has obtained are not yet sufficient for the absolute settlement of the question, and his conclusions based upon them have been disputed."

Dr. Carpenter's labors go far to show that the equatorial water necessarily interchanges with the water of the Polar ocean, and, as we have before pointed out, his reasoning also powerfully sustains the theory of an oceanic circulation as systematic and beautiful as the circulation of the blood of the human heart.

Dr. Carpenter says, and says very truly, that he has by careful and protracted experiment established the fact for the Baltic Sound and for the Strait of Gibraltar, that the surface currents running into these Mediterraneans are balanced by return submarine currents, and then be reasons :--

The physical theory which accounts for the double current in the Straft of Gibraliar and the Baltic Sound would justify the prediction that a like surface flow and a reverse underflow must take place in any ocean that is freely open between the Equator and the Pole.

He reasons, therefore, that if the Gulf Stream were diverted through a canal or gap at the American Isthmus the squatorial water would not cease to interchange with Polar water, and hence the supply of heat and moisture for Great Britain would still be unfailing and perennial. In support of his position the learned ex-

plorer even performs an ingenious experiment. A long, narrow glass trough, with glass sides, is filled with water, on which a piece of ice is placed at one end. At the other end a short metallic bar is so fixed that a portion of its length is in contact with the surface of the water, while the remainder projects beyond the trough and is heated by a spirit lamp. The ends of the trough represent the polar and equatorial seas. At the polar end a deep red solution is placed on the surface of the water, and at the equatorial end a blue solution is carried to the bottom through a tube. The red coloring matter is seen to sink to the bottom of the trough and then to creep along toward the other end, gradually elevating and displacing the blue, which, in its turn, creeps over the surface to the ice and then descends to renew the same course. But this beautiful experiment establishes nothing more than that the surface water of the equatorial ocean, left to itself, naturally flows toward the Pole. If as Herschel and almost all other physicists have maintained, the ceaseless trade winds propel the equatorial and tropical water toward the west and pile it up against the American shores, what supply of warm water could feed a current, analogous to the surface current at Gibraltar, and sufficient to take the place of a diverted Gulf Stream? Benjamin Franklin, one of the most astute of practical observers, and no mean philosopher, conceived the idea that the Gulf Stream flowing through the Florida pass was to be explained by the heading up of the waters in the Gulf of Mexico, under the influence of the trade winds, and Franklin it was who originally suggested the theory of Herschel. The old philosopher has often been contradicted, but without good reason; for, to this day, no reliable engineer has ever tested the sea level of the two oceans washing the shores of the American Isthmus.

The most modern physical researches furnish no occasion or ground for doubt that if the thin wall that separates the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans at Panama was removed or rent asunder the broad and mighty volume of the Atlantic equatorial current, which now finds an outlet through the Gulf Stream into the frozen ocean basin of the north, would be obedient to the ceaseless and steady impulse of the westwardly-blowing trade winds, and take parts

would roll through the nearer outlet at Panama to swell the volume of the Pacific equatorial current. As the rent at the isthmus became wider and deeper the volume of warm water reaching England would steadily and daily diminish, and, perhaps (should the event occur at once), is it incredible that in the lifetime of some of us the temperature and seasons of Britain would undergo material change, and she would relapse into her normal. climatic condition?

The correlation of physical and political forces furnishes the key to some of the most important and tremendous historic events. No power on the globe has been laid under greater debt to physical circumstances and conditions than England. The perpetuation of these conditions is essential to the preservation of the industries, occupations, and even, in a measure, of the moral and social outworkings upon which her prosperity and renown depend. If the reasoning of Franklin and Herschel has anything at all in it the physical problem discussed so earnestly by the editor of the Times has a profound importance. We shall again advert to it.

The Ability of France to Pay Her Debts

M. Thiers made a statement on the discasion of the loan bill in the National Assembly of France last Tuesday which shows that with all the overwhelming disasters the nation has suffered it is able to meet its obligations. The financial situation, he said, was difficult but not disastrous. The public debt of France just before the late war was about thirteen thousand millions of francs, or two thousand six hundred millions of dollars. The war indemnity to Prussia amounts to a thousand millions of dollars. This German war cost France six hundred millions of dollars. The deficit of the fiscal year 1870-71 was three hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars. Then comes the expenses incurred in suppressing the insurrection in Paris, amounting to over eighty-five millions of dollars. The total of the liabilities of France can be hardly less than between four thousand millions and four thousand five hundred millions of dollars, which is a larger debt than that of England and double the interest-bearing debt of the United States. This is an enormous weight to bear. But French finances are wonderfully elastic, and the resources of the nation are extraordinary. Already, as M. Thiers announces, the Bank of France has advanced to the government two hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars to meet the deficiency of the fiscal year 1870-71. Capitalists everywhere in Europe are ready to aid the government with money, and it is said that even in Germany large offers are made for a French loan. The truth is France is the richest country in Europe in resources, though it may not have as much capitalized wealth as England; and this fact is well known. Forty millions of such an industrious. economical, ingenious, artistic and inventive people, having a rich soil and numerous products that cannot be found elsewhere, and that the world must have, are equal to almost any financial pressure. If France should remain at peace a few years she will overcome her financial difficulties, great as they are, and be on the high road to prosperity again. Nor does this depend upon the nature of the government, though we think a republic permanently established would do most to bring out the energies of the people. Those who have thought that this great nation has been hopelessly crushed are mistaken, and none know this better than the capitalists and financiers of Europe.

The Republican Nominee for Governor of Ohio.

General Noyes for Governor on the first ballot, Ben Wade's name being withdrawn as soon as it was presented, and there being no other nominee in the field. Senator Sherman made a speech at a ratification meeting in the evening, in which he accepted the democratic new departure as an acquiescence of the enemy in the righteous policy and performances of the republican party; but he distrusted the will and ability of the new\_departure democrats to carry out republican priaciples so well as the republicans themselves have carried them out. General Noyes, the nominee, is not considered a very strong man, his principal qualification, apparently, being the loss of a leg in the war; but the sanguine party men express the utmost confidence in the success of the ticket, although they admit that Noves may not be able to poll the full vote. Old Ben Wade insisted upon shelving himself, his heart being bent mainly upon enjoying the solaces of private life or ecuring the seat in the Senate that Sherman is expected to vacate in 1872.

GERMANY AND THE HOLY SER.-The imperial government of Germany has complained to the Pope about the conduct of the Catholic party in the Reichsrath. We should have thought that the imperial government of Germany was quite able to take care of its own affairs without asking the intercession of the Pope. The complaint was probably made for the purpose of getting the Holy Father to discourage the opposition of the Roman Catholic members of the Reichsrath, and, to judge from the reply of Cardinal Antonelli, who "disavows all sympathy with that party," the object has been attained. This partly explains the favors-very intangible favors, however-which the imperial government of Germany has rendered to the Holy See.

LOUIS BLANC AND THE REPUBLIC. - We publish in another column of this morning's issue an interesting report from one of our correspondents at Versailles of an interview with Louis Blanc. The veteran politician speaks calmly and earnestly, and regards the prospects of the permanency of the republic as good. What he says respecting the difficulties in the way of a restoration of the monarchy will recommend it to every thinking mind. The Napoleons are not dead vet, and according to M. Blanc there is danger to be apprehended from them. M. Thiers, he believes, will be true, Marshal MacMahon honest, and any attempt by the National Assembly to overthrow the republic he considers would bring about another civil war in which not only Paris but the whole of France would